terest. On the day of the election he predicted the success of the opponents of the army bill. "The Social Democrate," said Mr. Phelps, in commenting upon the election, "seem to have elected a number of candidates in Berlin. That is not surprising, as Berlin is the stronghold of the Social Democrats. One must always remember in getting first news of a German election that, outside of the great cities where the laboring population makes certain of the districts almost certainly Democratic, there are sure to be many candidates. Consequently there is often no election and a second election is necessary. Remember, also, that the German Parliament is made up of no two or three parties, but of nine or more. Only one party, that called the Center, has over one hundred members in the Reichstag. A membership of forty in a Reichstag of four hundred members gives that party such importance as to enable it to make not only much noise in the newspapers, but gives to it much weight in the proceedings of the Reichstag itself. There are no Social Democrats or Socialists except in the large citie. Because of the peculiar nature of their doctrines they are spoken of oftener than they deserve. It will be found. I dare say, when the final elections are held, that there will not be more than forty-five of them, even under the extraordinary advantages of the present contest. The special advantage in this election was in being opposed to the army bill. Just now the Liberal party, which is the great competitor against Social Democracy for votes, lavors under a disadvantage. Richter, one of the great leaders, and a majority of his following, are hostile to the bill, while Barth, his old colleague, and the leader, is for the army bill, and carries with him a

"You may be surprised at finding that the Liberal party, which is the party to which the intelligent American would feel like giving his vote, is so offensive to many of the German voters. The reason of that is that the Socialist in German politics does not mean an Anarchistor a man hostile to society and indifferent to the claims of the country. It simply means that the man is an advanced Liberal, with sympathies with the masses, rather than with the classes. Some of their leaders talk extravagantly, and desperate characters join them, because, otherwise, in Germany, they would have no other means of political activity. But such are the smallest fraction of the party, and its voters include respectable, orderly and sensible people. In the abcontinue to think that there has been no extraordinary triumph of Social Democracy. If there has been it would not mean anything hurtful for the great German empire. It would simply tend to move the center of political activity in the Reichatag a little higher up in the line of progress, because some of the older parties send representative who have no more notion of progress and popular rights than they would if they were Bourbons.

large section of the party.

"I think that it will simply be found that among the nine or ten parties, those have increased their strength in the Reichstag who have best convinced their constituencies of their conscientions opposition to a further increase of the military burden. Those parties which were weak in this regard have lost in their representation. Whatever the complexion of the Reichstag which meets on July 4 may be, it will have little chance to show what it can do more than to vote against the army bill. This Reichstag was called together to vote on the bill, and elected on that issue. It will be called upon to vote; it will reject the army bill, and as soon as the president announces the vote Caprivi will rise at the head of the ministerial bench, having in his hand an edict signed by William II, ending the official existence of that Reichstag.

The returns from the elections in Germany were read with keen interest by many German-American citizens in this city, and a great deal of attention was centered upon the gains made by the Social Democratic party, notwithstanding the fact that gains by that party were expected. Various opinions were expressed as to the causes of the increased Socialist vote, even by the Socialists themselves. They were all of the opinion, however, that they had won a great victory. Justus Schwab, who is a Socialist and Communist, said: "You see me smile to-day. We vote in Germany than for the mere gaining of additional seats in the Reichstag, for that means a spread of socialistic ideas among the people, whereas the Reichstag does not amount to much and the German Constitution is only a sham one. The Emperor can dissolve one Reichstag after another and never be compelled to abide by the mandates of the people, as voiced by their representatives. He can carry on the conflict with the nation for years and no one can tell what he will do, as he is wavering all the time."

# FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION.

Two Engineers, a Fireman, and Two Other

Trainmen Killed in West Virginia. CAMERON, Va., June 17 .- One of the most disastrous accidents that ever happened on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in West Virginia occurred on the tunnel grade east of here at 4 o'clock this morning. Freight Train No. 89, east-bound, collided with extra freight 92, west-bound, while both were going at a speed of thirty miles an bour. Both engines and twenty cars were wrecked, be ing piled over into the creek. Engineers Dean and Kinley, both of Wheeling, fire-

One Killed and Several Injured. ATLANTA, Ga., June 17 .- The lightning express on the Western & Atlantic road ran into a freight train near Barlow, thirty miles from Atlanta, last night and killed C. O. Jackson, a train b and. Several other persons were hurt. Both trains were badly broken up.

man Clem Fisher and two other trainmen

were killed. The property loss will be

# TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES,

The Bostonese yesterday celebrated Bunker Hill day. Infanta Eulalia will sail for Newport on

Tuesday in a private yacht. The Acting Secretary of the Navy has accepted the new cruiser New York, as a result of her successful trial. By to-day's action the builders will receive about \$700,000.

At Ironwood, Mich., all the public schools have been closed on account of a typhoid fever epidemic. The cases number | feed them, are offering them for sale at over four hundred now, and the deaths average from six to ten daily.

Leut. W. B. Fox, of the Tenth Infantry. has been missing from Fort Leavenworth Kan., since last Wednesday. He is accused of small forgeries, caused by gambling, and it is feared he has committed suicide.

# GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for To-Day. WASHINGTON, June 17 .- For Indiana-Fair; warmer north; variable winds. For Ohio-Fair; warmer in west and near

For Illinois-Fair, except possibly showers in extreme south; warmer north; variable winds.

#### Local Weather Report INDIANAPOLIS, June 17.

Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Prec. 7 A. M. 29.98 70 66 North. Clear. 7 P. M. 29.98 81 54 North. Clear. Maximum temperature, --; minimum tem-perature, --. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation for June 17, 1893:

Normal.... Mean. 0.00 Departure from normal. -0.18Excess or deticiency since June 1 \*25 Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 -402 '3.
Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

#### Drowned White in Swimming. Precial to the Indianapolis Journal.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 17 .- Eddie Shaefler, Le sixteen-year-old son of police captain Jesse Shaeffer, was drowned in the river | feropol, Russia, and desiring religious libhere to-day. He could not swim and a companion named Woods was trying to carry him on his back across a deep hole in the stream.

Possible Street-Car Strike.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 18.-A mass meeting of street-car employes of this city and St. Paul was begun last night to consider a new form of contract offered by the company. At 2 o'clock this morning the meeting was still in session. There may be a general tieup, involving both cities.

PROTESTS FROM IRISHMEN

They Think Gladstone Should End Obstruction to the Home-Rule Bill.

Amendments Permitted to Pass the Commons That Are Distasteful to the Nationalists -Crops Suffering for Rain.

STILL WORRYING GLADSTONE.

Irish Members Protest Against Amendments to the Home-Rule Measure.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. London, June 17 .- The members of the Irish parliamentary party have become so incensed at the tactics employed by the opposition to delay the home-rule bill that the government must now face open revolt by the Irish members or expedite the bill and cease accepting offensive opposition amendments. It may be pointed out that the obstructive policy offered by the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists is identical with that followed by the Irish mem-

bers when they were in opposition, and

that the government then found a policy

of obstruction equally as aggravating as

the Irish members now find it. A striking episode that occurred during the last night's debate disclosed the growth of Irish hostility towards the government. An amendment was offered adding to the words "without due process of law," which occur in the provision that the powers of the Irish legislature shall not extend to the making of any law affecting liberty or property. The use of the words is as old as the Magna Charta. but they have not been used for a long time in England and are better known through their use in American law. Therefore, Mr. Balfour, who represents the central division of Leeds, in Conservative interests, and who is a brother of Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, the opposition leader in the House, proposed to deline the process of law by adding the words "in accordance the United Kingdom." The proposed reading would then read: "The power of the Irish legislature would not extend to the making of any law whereby any person may be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law in accordance with the settled precedents in the United

Kingdom, or be denied the legal protection

of laws whereby private property might be

taken without just compensation."

Mr. Thomas Sexton, Irish member, angrily opposed the amendment to the clause. In the division of the House Mr. Sexton was defeated, the Conservatives combining with the Liberals, who supported the amendment against the Radicals and Irish members. Then the storm burst. Mr. J. J. Clancy, Parnellite, denounced the government's continuous concessions to the opposition. The bill, he said, was the least the Parnellites would accept, and he asked what was the object of legislation if it did not upset settled precedents. In savage accents Mr. Sexton blamed the Rt. Hon. James Brice for permitting the words of the amendment to be dragged by the heels from the Constitution of the United States and shoved into the home-rule bill. Mr. Brice, it will be recalled, is the author of "The American Commonwealth," which created considerable stir on its publication in 1888. Other Irish members followed Mr. Sexton in opposition to the amendment, and another division was taken. The Unionists and Gladstonians again combined to defeat the Radicals and Irish members. When the result was announced Justin McCarty, the leader of the anti-Parnellites, in a short but exceedingly sharp address, said Mr.

Giadstone ought now to withdraw the bill. The Unionists are, of course, delighted at the signs of disruption in Mr. Gladstone's slight majority, and some of them express confidence in the ultimate defeat of the measure through the withdrawal of care more for the increase of the Socialist | Irish support. An unprejudiced view of the situation shows, however, that the position is not nearly so bad for home rule as the Unionists pretend to believe. A section of the Radicals want a portion of the bill to be passed at this session, and to let the financial proposals await adoption until the session of next year. The Ministers, however, agree that the measure must be completed, no matter to what length

the session is protracted. During the debate last night on Mr. R. W. Cremer's motion to introduce an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States, the members were interested in watching Mr. Gladstone's maneuvering with a lighted candle in his hand among the documents on the desk. His intensity of thought and preoccupation caused him to bring the candle close to the papers, apparently unconscious that he might set the papers and perhaps the building on fire, and not until a Minister seized him did he realize the risk he ran.

# HEAT AND DROUGHT.

Crops in England and France Partially Destroyed for Lack of Rain. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, June 17 .- The drought in France and England has been accompanied by heat almost tropical in its intensity, and much suffering, inconvenience and damage to crops have resulted. The gravest anxiety is felt in the country, and rain is prayed for by farmers daily. The great industrial and agricultural center in England (Manchester) is threatened by a water famine. and in the county in which Manchester is situated cattle, horses and sheep are suffering for food, the grazing grounds being badly parched. In many places in the county the animals have been put on short rations. Throughout the midlaud counties and in the south of England the hay crop is reported to be a total failure. Peas have not podded and the vines are being used as fodder. Vast areas of vegetables are dead, and the loss to farmers will be

In France the drought has prevailed in four-fifths of the departments for four months, and its effects during the growing months of the year may be imagined. In many places fodder is unobtainable and cattle are actually perishing for want of food. Many owners of cattle, having nothing to about one-fifth the normal prices, but, even at these rates, they find no buyers, for every one around is as badly off as themselves. The grapevines have been burned up, and the parched grain is falling from its withered stocks.

Peru in a State of Disquiet.

LIMA, Peru, June 17 .- The political situation in Peru is very discouraging. Rumors of the proposed uprising by ex-President Pierola, who is planning to overthrow the present government and proclaim himself dictator, have caused alarm. Great Britain, through its minister, has summoned the war ship Melpomene to Callao, and the government of Chili, also alarmed, has ordered the cruiser Almirante Cochrane to the seaport nearest the capital. Owing to disquieting rumors commerce is alarmed. trade paralyzed and the customs revenues diminished.

Many Drowned by a Waterspout. CITY OF MEXICO, June 17 .- The town of Utzermtlan has been visited by a terrible waterspout, which resulted in loss of life and great damage. The waterspout burst unexpectedly over the town at midnight. In a few minutes the flood had covered the entire town, the water rising to the height of four feet inside the houses. The people were panie stricken, and in attempting to escape from the flood many men, women and children were drowned. A great many families were made homeless and the City Council of the place has issued an appeal asking other towns to come to their relief.

# Cable Notes,

Many well-to-do Germans living in Simerty, are about to start for Canada and the United States. Sutchana, on the Gulf of Cutch, and a

number of neighboring villages have been

destroyed by heavy rains. Five persons

were killed by nightning during the storm

and three persons were drowned. A portion of Schneidomuehl, a manufacturing town of Prussia, is sinking in consequence of the boring of an artesian well. The inhabitants of the district in danger, which covers several squares, have been compelled to leave their homes. Govern- | rush has failed to materialize.

ment engineers have gone to the scene to try to prevent the rain of the town.

COMMISSION QUESTION SETTLED.

Western Railways Finally Reach an Agreement-Will Not Cut Rates. CHICAGO, June 17.-The lines of the Western Passenger Association to-day settled the basis for paying commissions. The old rates were adopted, with the exception of that between Chicago and Kansas City, which was cut from \$1 to 75 cents. All the other rates on tickets to Kansas City will be proportioned on that between Chicago and Kansas City. The agreement on this subjects removes the last bone of contention on the association agreement which has had such a tough time of it for

the last three months. The other roads are not disposed to let the recent cuts made by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific hurry them into a fight, though there is no denying the fact that they are decidedly worried over the chances of a rate war setting in just when they have decided to run no world's fair excursions or give no cheap fares until after Aug. 1. No immediate action will be taken to meet the rates made by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

Tanscontinental Freight Rates Cut.

NEW YORK, June 17 .- Transcontinenal freight rates took another tumble yesterday. The Canadian Pacific railway again carried out its principle of insisting on a differential of 10 per cent. below the rates on any other line between New York and Eastern cities and San Francisco. It made a rate of 10 per cent. below the class rates announced by the Southern Pacific, the new rates being as follows: First class, \$2.02; second, \$1.79; third, \$1.43; fourth, \$1.124; fifth, \$1.01; Class A, \$1.04; class B, \$1; class C, \$1; class D, \$1; class E, \$1. The Southern Pacific issued a tariff to-day meeting these rates of the Canadian Pacific. thus wiping out the differential, which it claims the latter company is not entitled to. It should be said that the Southern Pacitic has some commodity rates far below the dollar mark which its rival has not yet essayed to meet.

Decreasing Its Pay Roll. New York, June 17 .- The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is dropping men from its pay rolls. The pay roll between Jersey City and Philadelphia has been decreased this month about \$40,000. Over eleven hundred men have been dropped. The reason given is that the freight traffic is

#### HEAVY FAILURE AT RACINE.

Assignment of the Hardware Manufacturing Company, Employing 300 Men.

RACINE, Wis., June 17 .- The Racine Hardware Mannfacturing Company, having a capital stock paid up of \$300,000 and employing 300 men, made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors to-day. The exact amount of liabilities is not known, but a statement made by officials a few days ago to the banks from whom additional loans were asked gave the debts from \$275,000 to \$300,000 and the assets, including the plant, at from \$600,000 to \$625,-000. The officers decline to make a statement of the heaviest creditors, but it is known that Racine banks are in for about \$40,000. The amount is pretty evenly divided between four banks. The officials claim that the concern was making money, but it is known that several years ago much money was sunk in working on new inventions, and it is believed that the losses crippled them so that the load was too much to carry under the present condition of the money market.

Other Business Troubles. WASHINGTON, June 17.—Controller Eckels has declared a fourth dividend-10 per cent .- to the creditors of the Vincennes National Bank, of Vincennes, Ind., making in all 80 per cent. on claims proved, amounting to \$224,430.

Boston, June 17 .- Edward R. Smith, surviving partner of the firm of Daniels & Smith, wholesale clothiers, has assigned. Franklin B. Daniele, Mr. Smith's partner, committed suicide yesterday morning. ALBANY, N. Y., June 17 .- The failure of Charles F. Streight, hardwood merchant, was announced to-day; assets, \$200,000; liabilities, \$50,000.

Losses by Fire. BUFFALO, June 17.-Three torrid mountains of coal still blaze and simmer at the storage yard of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company, where the fire occurred a week ago, and flity thousand tons of hard coal is resolving itself into mountains of useless cinders. The aspect at the scene is one of desolation. Fifteen acres of ground are covered with charred and blackened rnins of trestles, cars, onthouses, offices and scale platforms. The total loss is now placed at \$800,000.

South Framingham, Mass., June 17 .-The handsome, unfinished symmer residence of Robert G. Shaw, on Eliot street, was almost burned last night. The building would have been ready for occupancy in two months, and its cost when completed would have been \$100,000. The loss is about \$50,000, covered by insurance.

CONEY ISLAND, June 17 .- This resort was visited by another bad fire at an early hour this morning, resulting in the destruction of about \$50,000 worth of property, the burning to death of John Madden, a volunteer fireman, and the slightly burning of several other brave fire laddies.

The Cowboy Race.

O'NEILL, Neb., June 17 .- The advance gnard of the cowboy race arrived in O'Neill at 10 o'clock this morning. G. C. Boland. W. W. Tatro and Paul Fontaine, of Minneapolis, representing the humane societies, also arrived. Mr. Fontaine says that he is satisfied so far. The horses and riders were all in the best of condition. John Berry was refused the right to register at Long Pine and he made affidavit instead. Those who knew Berry are confident that he will reach Chicago twenty-four hours in advance of all competitors. He has five horses of Arabian blood, and they are in trim for the work before them. While this is known as a cowboy race, James Stephens is the only actual cowboy, and the regulation broncho is not in the race. Many accuse the humane representatives of standing in with "Doo" Middleton.

Will Stand by Rev. Goodrich.

DETROIT, Mich., June 17 .- To-day the board of trustees of the Unity Church issued a statement respecting the reported scandal and sensational meeting held last evening. They state that the great majority of the members of the church are united and unanimous in support of Rev. C. C. Goodrich, the pastor, and will stand by him, believing him to be a grossiv slandered and persecuted men. Charges have been preferred against Rev. C. S. Bullock, his accuser, of a very damaging character, and are now under consideration by the executive board, and will in due time be referred to the church. As to the meeting, it is said that the statements were much exaggerated, as reporters were excluded. The story they got of the alleged sensational proceeding was formshed by "members who like to talk for the press."

Shipments of Currency from New York, NEW YORK, June 17 .- The shipments of currency by the banks of New York to the interior to-day aggregated \$1,250,000, of which \$400,000 was obtained at the subtreasury in exchanges. Notices were sent to the banks of Detroit that, inasmuch as they have required sixty days' notice for withdrawal by depositors, that calls by them on New York banks for currency will not be responded to.

Vessel in Distress. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 17 .- Excitement prevails here over the appearance down the coast of rockets, apparently shot from a vessel in distress. Captain Gaskill, of the Longport life-saving station, will summon a crew and go to the assistance of the vessel. A high sea is running, and, in combination with a strong wind, renders it dangerous to vessels near the shore.

The Rush to Europe.

NEW YORK, June 17 .- The departures for Europe to-day by the large fleet of transatlantic steamers are fully as large as those on the previous Saturday, and will traffic seems to be in excess of the west-

WELCOME TO THE VIKING

The Little Norwegian Ship Arrives at New York and Anchors in the Hudson.

Salute Fired by the Monitor Miantonomoh and Speeches Made by New Torkers and the Captain of the Little Craft.

NEW YORK, June 17 .- These hardy Norsemen, Captain Andersen and his crew, after journeying down the coast from the banks of Newfoundland, to-day sailed into the port of New York with the counterpart of the Viking ship of old and were given a reception far different from that their ancestors received 490 years before Columbus landed on the shores of the new world. Rough, weather-beaten citizens, as they are, tears came to their eyes when they were welcomed in their native tongue by Norwegian-Americans at City island, where their queer craft dropped anchor this afternoon. The Viking came down the sound from New London, Conn., in tow. Off Sands point she was met by the steamboat Laura M. Starin, with the committee of reception from this city on board. The committee's boat met the Viking at 10:20 A. M. There was a great blowing of whistles and dipping of flage, and the band played the Viking march, composed for the occasion by Harry Randall. Captain Andersen stood in the stern of his craft and took off his cap repeatedly to salutes of the many steam yachts and tugs which met him. His boat had no sails up and was in tow. She rode the water like a duck and, except for her diminutive size, appeared able to live in any sea. The flag of Norway swung from a staff at the stern of the Viking and the stars and stripes were at her bow. At the top of her single mast was a large red Burgee with "Viking" in white letters and a golden lion upon it.

The Viking sailed from Sands point to City island, where the Miantonomoh lay tional salute of welcome. It was 1:45 when the Viking passed Uncle Sam's crack monitor. When the boom of the big guns had ceased there was a puff of blue smoke forward on the Viking and a sound like that of a big firecracker came across the water. The Norseman was answering the salute with a salute from six little cannone that were mounted on a cross rail at the bow. The Viking swung around into the wind and dropped anchor alongside of the Miantonomon. Thousands of people crowded to the sides of their boats to get a good look at the queer boat with its prow reaching up like the head of a dragon and row of war shields along its side.

Captain Sicard, of the Miantonomoh, boarded the Viking from his cutter, and paid an official visit. Health Officer Jenkins, who was out in person in his boat, boarded the Viking, and, finding no cholera aboard, gave herentry to the port. Then the crew, who have imitated the cruise of Leif Ericksen, and crossed the raging ocean in an open boat, were taken on board the Laura M. Starin, where they were welcomed by the committee and many of their own countrymen who live here.

The naval reserves were drawn up on the forward deck when the Norwegians went on the committee boat. The band played the Norwegian anthem, and the committee stood ready to receive the voyagers. They were escorted to the main cabin aft, where a luncheon had been spread. Immediately following them came the officers from the Miantonomoh. After luncheon Professor Boyeson delivered an address of welcome. Captain Anderson replied as follows:

In behalf of the Norwegian citizens who have had this exact reproduction of the old Viking ship built and sent here under my command, I sincerely thank the American citizens for this hearty welcome they have given the Viking. It makes my heart beat quicker than it ever did before to know that our new Viking ship is being given an almost royal reception, and I am sure that that is the feeling of my crew also. We are very proud of being the chosen ones to bring the ship over, and we bring the thanks of Norwegians to all American citizens who have joined in this welcome. I wish to say that the Viking is sent by the people of Norway alone; the Swedish union has nothing to do with it.

Joseph H. Choate then spoke briefly, saying among other things: "If the Vikings of old had spent as large a share of their day in listening to such long speeches as you have they would never have attained their great place in history.' Seth Low, president of the Columbia

College, Captain Sicard and ex-Commodore

Kane, of the New York Yacht Club, also Then Captain Anderson returned to the Viking and the procession of escort was formed to take the ship to New York. The police boat Patrol led. The tug John Fuller, with the naval reserve, followed. came the Miantonomoh, and after her was the navy yard tug Larkuta towing the Viking, which also had her sail set as the wind was favorable. After the Viking came the committee boat Laura M. Starin, the Crystal Stream, with Norwegian soccieties from New York and Brooklyn, the steamboats nd a score of tugs and st boats passed through Hell Gate at 5 o'clock, went down the East river, cheered by thousands of people on both banks, under the Brooklyn bridge and, rounding the Battery, passed up the Hudson to Twenty-third street. Here the Viking cast off the towing line and, putting out

# GHOSTS IN THE ALAMO.

her thirty-two oars, rowed to Thirty-

fourth street, where she dropped anchor.

Weird Stories of the Place Where Davy Crockett, Bowle and Travis Fell.

San Antonio Daily Express. There is a legend among the Mexicans that when it rains and the wind howls wildly around the old Alamo building, where, in 1836, so many brave and patriotic Texans were butchered by Santa Anna's soldiers. the ghosts of the departed heroes or some of them, notably those of Davy Crockett, Bowie and Travis, arise and stalk about the old building with the measured tread of heavily armed and booted men on guard. These old stories have been heard for years. but nobody except the Mexicans has ever believed that there was anything but superhas been dignified, or undignified, by the use of the small new part on the side, which has been built in since the famous fight, as a police station, some startling statements have been made with regard to the ghostly perambulations of the shades of the heroes, if it is the shades of those gentlemen which are responsible for the alleged goings on.

That part of the building where the police station is located is on the side of the low main building, and tills up what was a hollow space with a window where the Mexicans finally broke in and slaughtered the defenders. The window is not very big, but has double iron bars, and the wall through which it is cut is perhaps five feet thick. This opens directly from the room where the two mounted officers who are detailed at the station sit. Adjoining this room is a small cell room, which has been used for some time, and since the police station has been opened stories have been circulated to the effect that some prisoners who were confined there at various times had complained of strange noises in the main building, and always on dark, rainy nights. They heard walking and the rattling of muskets and chains.

The two policemen, who are as brave as policemen usually are, also insist that they have heard very strange sounds in the main building, and always on dark, rainy

nights. Officer Proebose stated to a reporter that soon after the station was opened, and when the recent hard rains began, he was standing near the door alone, one night, when he thought he heard some one walking heavily inside the main building. He went and looked through the grating, and asked who was there, but it was too dark to see. There was no reply, but the heavy tramp of boots continued for some time. He said that he had heard the sound often during the rains, but when the rain stopped the man said he was not afraid, but he was positive about the noise, although he made no pretense at explaining it, and didn't know whether it was ghosts or not.

Other officers state they have beard of the sounds, but none of them ever saw anything.

The interior of the old building is in a dilapidated condition. The upper room is

which rattle when one walks over them. There being nothing at all in the unilding. the echo is loud, and it was suggested by the reporter that rate or cats or some other animals might be responsible for the noise, but the officers say that it is impossible that it should be a cat or any other animal. The big officer who patrols Alamo Plaza said that he had often heard the story.

"Do you believe the sounds are heard!" asked the reporter. "Oh, yes; there's no doubt about it." "How do you account for them?"

"Well, it's only the ignorant Mexicans who believe it is ghosts. Perhaps it's rats," said the officer. "It is a fact that negro prisoners say that they beard people walking and chains rat-tling all night," be continued, "and it is almost impossible to get negroes into the cell. Some people say that they would as soon sleep in the Alamo as not, but I wouldn't do it for anything. There's been too many killed in there for a man to feel comfortable in the place. I'm not afraid of ghosts. I don't believe in them, but I tell

you I wouldn't sleep in there." The custodian, when asked, stated that he didn't know anything about ghosts in the place. The readers may wonder why the noises are supposed to occur on rainy nights, but if he has read faithfully, as every good Texan has, the story of the Alamo, he will remember that at the time of the capture by the Mexican butchers it was stormy weather, so that aside from the general theory that ghosts walk on dark and stormy nights, there is ample reason why, in this particular case, the sighing of the wind and the dash of rain against the old walls should cause them to get to feeling uncomfortable and go on military duty against the besieging Greasers again.

#### UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Tonawanda Patrolled and the Lumber Docks Guarded by State Militiamen.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., June 17 .- This village is now under martial law. At 2 o'clock this afternoon President George W. Stanley issued a proclamation calling upon everybody to abstain from violence and declaring the village under martial law. The issuance of the proclamation created considerable excitement, and people flocked about the printed circulars and read them eagerly.

The lumbermen held a secret meeting this afternoon. They decided to never give up this fight. Agents of the Lumbermen's Exchange have been dispatched to New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Boston to collect laborers to take the strikers' places, and it is expected that they will return Sunday with plenty of nonunion labor, which the military will protect. There is a total suspension of business here at present. Fifty men who were brought down from Buffalo were laid off at noon, and the lumbermen are discussing plans to carry on their work next week. This afternoon when a couple rowed to the island and scrambled on the dock a guard prodded them with his bayonet and drove them back into their boat. Groups of the old union men have been stationed near the bridge leading to the island, and at 1 o'clock this afternoon a dozen attempted to cross. The bridge is guarded by a detachment of soldiers. They shoved their bayonets up in front of the men's faces and formed a line of bristling steel. "Get out of here or you will get hurt," said the corporal. The intruders dropped back suddenly, muttered a few curses and

walked back to their fellow-workmen. At noon, to-day the strikers held a mass meeting in the Lumber Exchange, where fiery speeches were made. It was impossible to obtain any information as to what action had been taken at the session. No boats were unloaded to-day. A fleet of lumber-carriers is bound for here, and there will be a big blockade of vessels if the lumbermen do not succeed in hiring a large force within a few days.

#### HOW PAPER MONEY STARTED. Its Origin Ascribed to Italian Bankers Five

Centuries Ago.

San Francisco Examiner. Paper money developed from the bills of exchange or certificates of the banks and was probably first issued by the Italian bankers of the fourteenth century. Governments found it an easy way of obtaining money in times of necessity, being, in effect, a forced loan from the people. Paper bills are promises to pay, and when the government issues them in exchange for supplies or services it has actually borrowed just so much from the man to whom it pays them. It, however, allows him to pass this note in payment of his debts, so instead of being a loan from him singly, it is a loan from the whole people. The ease with which the notes may be issued has led many governments into disastrous experiments in time of war and

stress, the promises being issued in such profusion that they become of no value. The continental currency issued during the revolution by the American Congress and the assignate of the French revolution may be instanced. Paper money depends for its value on the ability of the authority that issues it to give value for it when payment is demanded. When the issue of the civil war was in doubt the value of the greenbacks issued by the United States one-third their face value, due partly to the lack of confidence in the government. and due still more to the certainty that payment of the notes must be indefinitely postponed.

Even when the war closed, and there was no longer doubt of the government, the currency was depreciated for thirteen years. The government was in the position of the man known to his neighbors as "good but slow pay." His notes pass at a discount. The government was known to be good for the amount, and it was certain that it would be ready to redeem its notes some day, but that was not enough for the man who wanted to use the money right away. He thus passed the note at a discount.

The value of paper money thus depends at any given moment on the promise of the government to redeem it. If the promise will be met when the notes are presented they pass at their face value. If there is a doubt on this point the notes must pass at a discount, greater or less, according to oircumstances. If there is no chance that they will ever be paid they are worth nothing at all. As the United States government has stood ready since 1879 to redeem stition in them, but since the old building | in gold any notes as soon as presented, its currency passes without question at its face vaine.

ELECTRICITY IN THE HOUSEHOLD. Modern Improvements That Will Work Revolution in Domestic Labor.

Philadelphia Record.

It is doubtful if so thorough and at the same time so practical a test of the feasibility of using electricity for various household requirements has ever been made anywhere as that instituted by a gentleman of Brooklyn, who is utilizing the subtle current for all of his heating. lighting and cooking needs, with the result that coal and gas have been entirely dispensed with in his family. Housewives will be particularly impressed with the statement that even the exigencies of wash day are fully met by the new agent, the water being boiled by electrically generated heat, and even the flatirons being kept hot by an electric heater stored within them, which has the advantage of maintaining an invariable temperature.

Altogether the scheme, which, of course, is susceptible of countless variations, would seem to have an ideal, twentieth century quality which should light a glow of enthusiasm in the souls of all tired housewives who have been reading the Bellamy type of literature. Nor is electricity for family use by any means a mere dream of futurity. There is no question at all of the feasibility of its employment even now in that vast, waiting field. The question of cost is the one factor in the problem which gives pause to the inventive mind, and postpones a blessing that will some day put an end to a vast amount of domestic drudgery. But the delay cannot be of long duration. Even as it is, the matter of expense would be a subordinate consideration to persons of wealth, and if wealth should once set the fashion, and rank electricity among her household servants, it would not be long before the new agent would be found wherever human toil might be lightened.

Berjamin Harrison, Citizen. Chicago Dispatch.

For several days a plain, unassuming. ward, and so far the expected world's fair supporting it. The floor of the lower room ony of hon-hunters was kissing bands of loose hoards laid. modest gentleman has been visiting the consists of loose boards laid on light sills, | the aunt of Spanish royalty and walking | cured, permanently, we'll pay you \$500 com

backward in the presonce of her basswood consort, the gentleman from Indiana was quietly drinking in the beauties of the exposition and thanking God that he was an American citizen. Benjamin Harrison did not attract the reportorial eye at the fair by smoking Spanish cigarettes or singing barcarolles in the gondolas, or acquiring a fit of "indisposition" at a wet banquet. In short, there has been nothing royal in his conduct at the exposition.

But yesterday when he arose in his place at the dedication of the Indiana building to say a few words in the proud capacity of a private citizen of the greatest nation of earth, he was given a public ovation which, though spontaneous and unpremeditated, completely eclipsed all the re-

And be deserved it. He has held the highest office in the gift of the American people and has served his country faithfully and well. The great Columbian exposition owes a large measure of its success to his personal friendliness as the emef executive of the Nation. Unless we mistake yesterday was one of the proudest occasions of Mr. Harrison's whole career.

How to Prolong Life.

William Kinnear, in North American Review. We cannot defy death. But we may, by searching, find certain secrets of nature and apply them to the renewal of the organs whose decay is constantly going on in the body. Anatomical experiments and investigations show that the chief characteristics of old age are deposits of earthly matter of a gelatinous and fibrinous character in the human system. Carbonate and phosphate of lime, mixed with other salts of a calcareous nature, have been found to furnish the greater part of these earthy deposits. As observation shows, man begins in a gelatinous condition; he ends in an osseous or bony one-soft in infancy, hard in old age. By gradual change in the long space of years the ossification comes on, but after passing middle life a more marked development of the ossific character takes place. Of course, these earthy deposits which affect all the physical organs naturally interfere with their functions. Partial ossification of the heart produces the imperient circulation of the blood which affects the aged. When the arteries are clogged with calcareous matter there is interference with the circulation upon which nutrition depends. Without nutrition there is no repair of the body. Hence in his work, "The Physiology of Common Life," G. H. Lewes states that "If the repair were always identical with the waste, life would only then be terminated by accident, never by old age. Both Bichat and Baillic considered that the greater number of people past sixty suffer more or less from arterial ossification, which brings about obstructions in the proper and healthy circulation of the

Apple-Tree Borer. The remedy for destroying the borer which penetrates the wood of apple trees, with a small flexible wire thrust into their holes, is well known. It may be used during any of the two or three years while this insect works in the trees. and will save the trees if these insects have not been allowed too large a headway. But a remedy which will entirely exclude them will often be more valuable. Among the different remedies used for this purpose, we observe one which is recommended and used by J. S. Woodward, and is quoted in some of the agricultural journals. It consists of a hard crust encircling the tree, made of milk and hydraulic cement applied with a brush, and extending from the surface of the ground up two or three feet. One or two coats of this mixture forms a solid casing which the insects cannot penetrate. This, of course, will not kill the borers already in the tree. The account merely states that the remedy consists of skim milk and water-lime, but does not say in what proportion the mixture is made.

How to Order on the European Plan,

Detroit Free Press. "People in general do not know how to order their food in a hotel managed on the European plan," said a local bon vivant yesterday, "and when they have arisen from the table they are confronted with a huge bill in which every item looms up and stares them in the face like a full moon. They complain to the manager, and that suave individual explains to them that they have ordered an entire 'portion' of each article for each, where the one portion for two would have been sufficient. When a man enters a cafe of this kind he should be content with half a portion, and he usually is when he has had the experience of paying for his meal. In this half portion he will find sufficient to eat to saisfy the most ravenous appetite, and will still find it corfvenient to leave a part of it behind him when he has finished. If due attention is paid to this rule a traveler will find that he can live as chemply at a hotel of this kind as at any other.'

Curious to the End.

London Tid Bits Mr. Sampson (passionately)-I love you devotedly, Miss Chamley, but my pecuniary affairs have prevented my making a decla-ration until now. But I have put enough away now to feel justified in asking you to become my wife. Miss Chumley (hesitatingly, but sweetly)

-I confess that I am not wholly indifferent to rou but-but-"But what, dear?" "Would you mind telling me how much

you have put away?"

A Day of Best. Philadelphia North American.

There should be a day of rest, and the first day of the week seems to be the best day to set apart in this quarter of the world. But what is rest? What but the release from the grind of the secular week? Some rest by sitting down in a quiet place, some sleep Sunday away, some make it a day of worship, some seek the parks and country woods. This is a free country. The people choose their religion for themselves, and a great many people regard all days as the Lord's days.

Rain Maker Kitted by an Explosion, MINNEAPOLIS, Kan., June 17 .- A fatal accident occurred here to-day during the bombardment of the heavens by a number of rain-making enthusiasts. Several discharges had been successfully made, when one of the cannons in use exploded, instantly killing S. Fredmond and fatally injuring Rufus Preston. Redmond was captain of a company of the State militia at this point.

Movements of Steamers. BOSTON, June 17 .- Arrived: Pavonia, from Liverpool; Prussian, from Glassgow;

Nessmore, from London. NEW YORK, June 17 .- Arrived: Belgenland, from Antwerp; Etrura, from Liver-

LONDON, June 17,-Sighted: La Bourgogne, from New York.

Not Particular as to Terms.

"Might I be so bold as to hope that you would one day become my wife?" "Your wife, Mr. Bondholder! But consider the differences in our ages." "Then, perhaps, you would agree to be my widow."

Joseph Jefferson's Condition Not Alarming. FALL RIVER, Mass., June 17 .- Joseph Jefferson is yet confined to his room here, and is kept perfectly quiet, though his sons say his condition is not alarming.



of woman's troubles is with Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Safely and certainly, every delicate weakness. derangement, and disease peculiar to the sex is permanently cured. Out of all the medicines for women, the "Favorite Prescription" is the only one that's guaranteed to do what is claimed for it. In all "female complaints" and irregularities, periodical pains, displacements, internal inflammation or ulceration, bearing-down

THE WAY OUT

sensations and kindred ailments, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

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